

21: 91/4063. 22: 1991-05-29. 43: 92-12-29.

51: H 04 Q, G 08 C.

71: Nanotek (Pty) Limited.

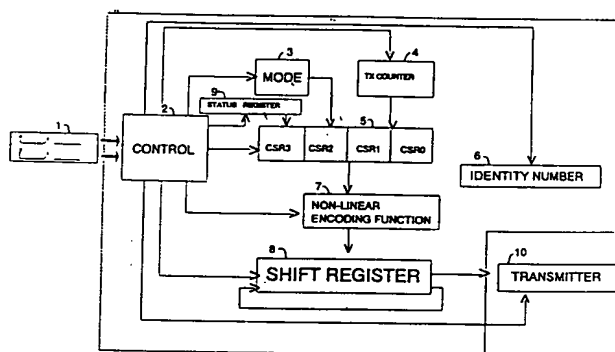
72: Frederick Johannes Bruwer; Willem Smit; Gideon Jacobus Kuhn.

33: ZA. 31: 90/4088. 32: 1990-05-29.

54: **Microchips and remote control device comprising same.**

00: 42.

57: Encoder and decoder microchips suitable for use in remote control devices, are disclosed. The encoder microchip comprises means for performing an encoding function on an identification number embedded in the said microchip and a combination of a unit number and a stepping counter value, so as to generate a transmission value which is only decodable by a related decoding function having access to the same identification number. The decoder microchip comprises means for decoding the transmission value into a decoded unit number and a decoded counter value and means for comparing the decoder counter value with a decoder counter value range. The encoder and decoder microchips are also provided with means for synchronizing the decoder microchip with a particular encoder microchip which has generated a synchronization command.



21: 91/5280. 22: 91-07-08. 43: 93-01-08.

51: C 08 G.

71: The Dow Chemical Company; Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc.

72: Alan D. Cardin; Richard L. Jackson; Michael J. Mullins.

33: US. 31: 549,782. 32: 90-07-09.

54: **Oligomers, their uses and formulations.**

00: 89.

57: The preferred oligomers of the present invention are polyureas, polycarbonates, polyesters or polyamides having a number average molecular weight of <10,000. These oligomers are water-soluble, have a rigid backbone, have recurring units coupled by carbonyl linking moieties which have anionic groups, display predominantly linear geometry such that regular spacing between anionic groups exists in an aqueous medium, and are pharmaceutically-acceptable. The oligomers are useful for the treatment and/or diagnosis of AIDS and ARC.

21: 91/07388. 22: 1991-09-17. 43: 93-01-08.

51: C 12 Q, G 01 N.

71: University of Florida.

72: Roger M. Clemmons.

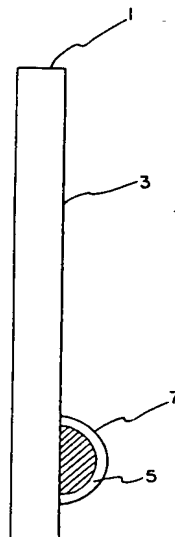
33: —. 31: —. 32: —.

54: **Liquid-phase immunodiagnostic assay.**

00: 49.

57: Reagents for a liquid-phase immunodiagnostic assay (LIDA) method comprise a first enzyme; a second enzyme; a first agent which is capable of binding with an analyte to form a complex, said agent being attached to one of said first and second enzymes; and a complex-binding agent attached to the remaining enzyme, wherein said first enzyme is capable of interacting with a substrate for said first enzyme together with any necessary additional substrates for

said first enzyme to produce a substrate for said second enzyme, and wherein said second enzyme is capable of interacting with said substrate produced by said first enzyme together with any necessary additional substrates, such that occurrence of the second of said interactions is detectable. The reagent optionally further comprises a scavenger substance capable of inactivating the substrate produced by the first enzyme.



21: 91/04950. 22: 1991-06-27. 43: 92-12-28.

51: A 61 K, A 61 M.

71: Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH.

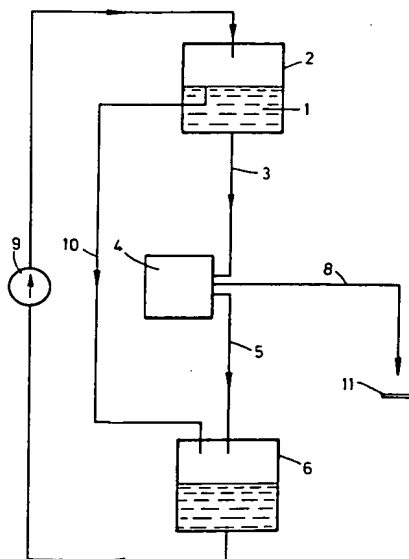
72: Arun Rajaram Gupte; Dieter Hochrainer; Gerhard Poss; Jürgen Wittekind; Bernd Zierenberg; Adolf Knecht.

33: DE. 31: P 40 20 571.1. 32: 1990-06-28.

54: **Apparatus and process for metering powder.**

00: 18.

57: In order to produce an aerosol, a velour- or velvet-like material charged with powder is placed in a jet of air.



21: 91/5279. 22: 91-07-08. 43: 93-01-08.

51: F 16 L, H 02 G, F 16 N.

71: Raychem Corporation.

72: Richard Alan Young.

33: US. 31: 558,729. 32: 90-07-27.

54: **Double walled tubular article.**

00: 19.